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*evergladei*. Not very common. 18.—*Centrarchus macropterus*. Flier. Common; a good foodfish. 19—*Enneacanthus gloriosus*. Speckled Perch. Common. 20—*Chaenobryttus gulosus*. Abundant. 21—*Mesogonistius chaetodon*. Common. 22—*Lepomis auritus*. Red Robin. Common. 23—*Lepomis pallidus*. Mud Perch. Common. 24—*Eupomotis gibbosus*. Sun Perch. Common. 25—*Micropterus salmoides*. Common. 26—*Perca flavescens*. Yellow Perch. Common. 27—*Hadropterus peltatus*. Several taken. 28—*Boleichthys fusiformis*. Common.

BARTON W. EVERMANN,  
San Francisco, Cal.

## NOTES ON CALIFORNIA FISHES.

Mr. T. S. Manning of Avalon, Cal., the secretary of the Tuna Club, furnishes some interesting notes. Two hundred and fifty-one specimens of the Japanese spear-fish, *Tetrapturus mitsukurii*, have been taken at Avalon in the last seven years. Their average weight is 182 pounds, the largest weighed 340 pounds and measured 10 feet and 10 inches. Mr. Manning has a photograph of one taken in Hawaii said to have weighed 736 pounds. Thus far no spear-fish has been recorded from Hawaii and this weight seems gigantic. The largest sword-fish taken at Avalon weighed 377 pounds, was 11 feet, 11 inches long. Mr. Manning sends specimens of a fish caught in very great schools at San Clemente and never noticed by anyone in that region before. It is the short-nosed saury, *Cololabis brevirostris*, of which hitherto less than a dozen specimens have been known.

DAVID STARR JORDAN,  
Stanford University, Calif.

## A RARE SHARK (*CARCHARHINUS LIMBATUS*) ON LONG ISLAND.

On August 7, 1916, two sharks were caught in a bluefish net off Easthampton, Long Island. They

were identified by me as the spotted-fin shark, *Carcharhinus limbatus*, and this identification has been confirmed by Mr. J. T. Nichols. The largest fish, a female, approximated seven feet, while the smaller, a male, accurately measured, was 6 feet, 4 inches. This appears to be the second record of this species for Long Island, and is therefore worthy of note. About September 1, I examined four other sharks of this same species at Montauk Point, where they had been taken by fishermen some days before.

WILLIAM T. HELMUTH,  
*Easthampton, New York.*

### GROUND SHARKS. A CORRECTION.

In COPEIA No. 35, p. 70, second paragraph, for "only 7 were males" read "only 8 were males." In the last line of same paragraph after 8' 2" insert 8' 1". Foot of p. 72 for "five of the seven" read "six of the eight." The *C. obscurus*, measurements of which were given on p. 73, was by editorial error omitted from the record on p. 70.—J. T. N.

### HABITS AND BEHAVIOR OF THE TEXAS HORNED LIZARD, *Phrynosoma* *cornutum*, Harlan. I.

Unlike the desert species of the genus, these forms are far more active in the middle of the forenoon than during the hottest part of the day, which lasts from about noon to the middle of the afternoon. In the forenoon, *Phrynosomas* are actively feeding, and the collector finds them readily. Their favorite haunt seems to be along the edge of thick vegetation. In such a place, during the feeding hour, they may be seen running rapidly up and down, often passing each other; and snatching with their viscid tongues any insects which emerge into the open. The next most likely spot is in the thick vegetation near some ant road.